

THEY WILL VOTE FOR CALVIN COOLIDGE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1924. The most unique poll that has ever been taken in a presidential campaign has just been completed. This poll was taken from that of the Literary Digest and other polls taken by various magazines throughout the country in that they do not total the number of votes for the different candidates but they give the reasons for voting for Calvin Coolidge.

Three months ago five thousand letters were sent to voters residing in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine. These communications were sent to men and women in different walks of life; wage earners in every line of endeavor, farmers, miners, manufacturers, railroad men, army men, in fact nearly all lines of human activities. These voters were asked to state if they were going to vote for Coolidge and if so, why. While it is not possible to tell all the reasons set down by the voters of these letters, a number are interesting. Among the reasons are the following:

... because he is a square deal... because he has always given a square deal... because he has always dealt fairly with the people... because he is telling the people the truth... because he does not try to fool them... because he is clean, honest and sane... because he is a highly respected member of his church... because he is in favoring any class of people... because his concern is not for the narrow sections, he is for the whole country... because of his ideal home... because he is for a square deal for everybody... because he has said nothing is worth having if you can have it in the right way... because his early training fitted him to the viewpoint of the man or woman who works for a living... because what he has to say is to the point and is said so that everyone can understand it... because he is considerate and helpful to others... because he detests pretense, sham, humbug, anything that is in the slightest way unfair or dishonest... because his thought and works are of a constructive nature... because he believes in the sanctity of the home... because he believes that everyone should vote... because he believes in the upholding of the law... because he is a square deal man (an honest person)... because he won't lie to get votes... because he is a member of his church... because he studies the news and when he arrives at a conclusion, he lets you know what he means... because he does not beat around the bush... because he tried to really help the farmers and did not give us any hot air... because he is for you if you are right and against you if you are wrong... because he doesn't start his going and then forget to turn back... because when he talks he says what he has to say straight from the

shoulder and you know exactly what he means—Because he believes in the clean, decent things of life—Because he has been before the people for years and is 100 per cent honest—Because he doesn't forget his friends—Because he works at his job every day—Because he has been a real, not a theory farmer—Because he was fair to the railroad men when he was Governor of our State (Massachusetts)—Because he respects women—Because he has ideals and lives up to them—Because he is the only president that ever saw to it that we had some of our taxes refunded to us—Because with Coolidge in the White House we will have work and good wages—Because he is on the level—Because he never considered his own political future when it came to deciding public questions—he decided them on the basis of right and justice.

The foregoing answers were taken from the hundreds received as representing a true cross-section of the mental attitude of the Coolidge supporters in the thirty-two states covered. Lack of space prevents the publishing of many more of the reasons given. One contributor to the poll, a lady living in California, said in her letter: "You can never print anywhere near all the reasons why the people are for Mr. Coolidge. The reasons are too numerous, but you can say for me that the people want him because he is the man to stop this abominable scheme of the enemies of our country trying to break down our government. Coolidge is the right man, in the right place, at the right time."

A RADIO WORLD

We are indeed living in a radio age. It can truthfully be said that this has become a radio world. As a home builder and conservator of family life, radio has come at an opportune time—millions of families

gathering in the home to hear the news and enjoy the music.

Few people fully comprehended the extent to which the radio is now employed in the guidance of ships. Not only ships at sea but lighthouses along the shore enjoy the benefits of communication and radio signals from ships. To weather predictions on land for the benefit of the farmer, are added fog and storm signals at sea, to say nothing about transmitting messages of happiness or distress from ship to ship, or on land to a single individual. From daily market reports for the farmers, baseball scores for the boys, religious services for the old folks and the latest jazz music for the young, the radio is the age wonder of humanity.

ALASKAN PAPER INDUSTRY AND WATER POWER

It is only a question of time when the shortage of news-print paper stock in the United States and Canada will compel the manufacturers to go to southeastern Alaska for their pulp timber, declares J. C. Dort, hydro-electric engineer of the forest service, U. S. department of agriculture, in his recent report on water power in Alaska. Local foresters believe that when eastern paper manufacturers begin their westward migration the states of Oregon and Washington will profit tremendously, for here also are the two main essentials of the paper industry—timber and water power. District Forester Geo. H. Cecil of Portland, has just been notified that Mr. Dort's report is being published as a public document by the federal power commission, Washington, D. C.

The two national forests in Alaska, the report states, can produce about 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood every year for all time under scientific forestry practices. Translated into pa-

per this means an output of 5,000 tons of paper every day. Excellent water power sites are abundant in southeastern Alaska, the report states.

Power Leases and Timber Sales Under the procedure adopted by both the forest service and the federal power commission the sale of timber and the leasing of power sites are linked together in Alaska, the national forest areas having been allocated to provide ample timber supplies for all time to cover any possible needs arising from leasing water power sites located within such forest areas.

The federal power commission's report on Alaska's water power and the available supplies of timber coincides with the statements made by the forest service in its recent publication on the pulp-wood situation in the United States, copies of which re-availible at the Portland office of the forest service. This latter report pointed out the availability of both timber and water power sites in Alaska and urged consideration of that region as a big factor in the solution of how the United States was to meet its present and future pulp-wood requirements.

"Recent surveys show," the water power report declares, "that the forest service's early rough estimate of 70 billion board feet as the amount in the Tongass national forest in southeast Alaska was conservative. With large timber supplies that can be made to produce 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood annually on the sustained-yield basis, or roughly, 5,000 tons of paper a day, with thousands of miles of sheltered inland waterways that favor economical logging and transportation, and with large resources of water power that can be developed at a relatively low unit cost, the prospects of a rapid and substantial growth of this new in-

dustry in southeastern Alaska are bright indeed."

MODERN SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND PURIFICATION

On of the first problems of sanitation is the safe disposal of sewage. Various devices for the disposal of the waste of animal life have had their day. With the almost universal introduction of running water into the home the water-carriage system has been generally adopted. Sewage may contain all the original vehicles of disease, as it carries excreta from the skin, the alimentary, pulmonary and genito-urinary tracts. The problem is how can sewage be treated, disinfected or purified so that it will not carry disease.

Whenever a city or town introduces a system of sewers, it is easy and natural to dispose of sewage by letting it run from the main sewer into a river or stream. In case the amount of sewage is relatively small and the body of water large, this practice does not seem openly objectionable. But the growth of many of our cities has increased the amount of sewage and transformed many of our beautiful streams from something giving pleasure into an open sewer shunned by all mankind.

It is now known that streams do not purify themselves to any great extent. The disposal of sewage into streams is to be depreciated unless the sewage can be first properly treated. It is for this reason that all new sewage disposal systems and water supplies or alterations in these systems require the approval of the state board of health. Many cities are operating systems that have not complied with the law and will undoubtedly render themselves liable and force themselves into litigation unless proper steps are made to comply with the law. Polluted water is a problem that requires intelligent consideration.

The proper sewage disposal is just as important, if not more so, than safe bridges across our large streams and should receive the same amount of engineering consideration. The problem of how a city of three hundred thousand people is going to properly dispose of its sewage can not be solved by the corner grocery philosopher. It is a great undertaking and its solution demands the services of a great engineer and not a surveyor of back lots.

Our sewage systems can only be made safe by the community demanding sanitary methods of sewage disposal. There are four principal methods of sewage treatment, consisting of sand filtration, contract bed, trickling filter and activated sludge processes. All these processes may be supplemented with chlorine disinfection. The particular process depends on local conditions and is a fall.

problem for the properly qualified expert. Many of the cities of the United States have protected their streams by the installation of plants for modern sewage disposal and purification. The improvement of the neighboring streams makes these a real asset instead of a growing menace.

W. G. Horne, of Birmingham, Ala., who secured a marriage license without the formality of obtaining the young lady's consent, was arrested and jailed when he tried to force her to enter an automobile and elope with him.

Astoria—City purchases 18 acres of waterfront for recreation park.

Salem—California-Oregon Power company files on water of Clearwater creek, headwaters of Umpqua river, to develop 14,000 h. p. under 500-foot

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Grant Never Said Much, But He Stuck to His Job —So Does Coolidge

Performances Are Better Than Promises— Don't Trade Realities for Uncertainty.

Our country is in safe hands today—why change? Conditions are sound and wages higher than they have ever been. Why not let well enough alone?

Excessive tax burdens have been lifted by Coolidge and his party. More than 4,000,000 heads of families were helped by the 25 per cent cut in income taxes.

Nuisance taxes were removed. There is no longer a tax on automobiles costing less than \$1000, nor on theater tickets costing less than 50 cents.

"I WANT THE PEOPLE TO WORK LESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND MORE FOR THEMSELVES"—COOLIDGE

The administration passed three revenue acts slashing taxes. The latest one alone saved the people more than \$400,000,000 a year, or almost \$4 for every man, woman and child in America.

The people are being saved \$6,000,000 daily in taxes as compared with 1921. The cost of government has been cut that much. The national debt has been reduced \$2,750,000,000 in three years. Waste of public money has been stopped and billions saved to the people. There is a treasury surplus that will justify another cut in income taxes.

PROSPERITY IS SWEEPING OVER THE COUNTRY WITH A RISING TIDE

When this administration took office, there were bread lines, unemployment and general distress. All this has been changed. Unemployment has been wiped out and prosperity restored. Liberty bonds, that sold then around 86, are worth more than par today.

Just as the Dawes budget fixed a policy of domestic economy, the Dawes plan gave the world new hope. German finances and credit are restored. She is again buying American wheat, and the price has turned sharply upward.

The Dawes plan is a stroke of genius. It is the greatest peace measure since the armistice. It opens the way to the restoration of Europe and restores great markets for American goods and farm products. It assures the United States of payment of war debts owed by foreign nations.

THESE ARE HONEST, SOUND, SENSIBLE CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Don't be misled by wild promises or wilder charges by the outs. Vote November 4 for the constitution and your own best interests. Vote for a government of common sense.

Republican State Central Committee: I. L. Patterson, Chairman. John W. Cochran, Secretary. (Paid Adv.)

Oregon's Workmen, Farmers and Manufacturers NEED YOUR Help!

AN EFFORT is being made to wreck Oregon's existing Workmen's Compensation Law through the initiation of the so-called Compulsory and Constitutional Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law. This amendment was initiated by a small group of professional agitators of Portland and appears on Tuesday's ballot under Nos. 310 and 311.

This astounding measure boldly demands that Oregon's working people and her industries shall surrender their basic American Rights of fair hearing and appeal to a jury. In its place it creates a super-government of three men, with powers to force Oregon's farmers to contribute to the state accident fund, and submit to the dictation of this super-commission which would have FINAL authority, and from whose rulings our farmers, working people and industries would have NO APPEAL. Furthermore it would practically WRECK the present good law, and nullify the many years of earnest constructive endeavor.

Help defeat the Compulsory Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law



Here are a few things that would happen if this reactionary amendment passes

- 1 Oregon's 47,000 farmers could be forced to come under the compensation law and would be compelled to pay into the State Accident Fund and submit to its arbitrary dictation.
2 A three-man political commission would be created with legislative, judicial and executive powers, that would be above the law—answerable to no other authority—the only judge and jury of its own actions. This finality of power would take from the working men, farmers and industries their basic rights of appeal and of fair hearing before a jury.
3 It could make its compensation awards to injured men as little as it pleased, arbitrarily raise farmers' and workmen's rates or refuse to extend medical treatment. No appeal to an American jury from such action could be taken by either.
4 It would automatically create a state medical and hospital trust because the amendment forces the injured man to receive treatment from doctors and at hospitals of the commission's choosing, or go without such treatment.
5 It would wreck the present good compensation law, which guarantees every working man specific compensation and proper care, when injured, replacing this certain protection with the arbitrary rules of three men, who could as easily be unfair as they could be just.
6 It would again mark the return of ambulance-chasing and chyster lawyers, who prior to the operation of the present compensation law, waxed fat on the misfortunes of the laboring man.
7 It would take from the state legislature all power to correct any evils in the law. It would give politicians such dangerous powers that conditions could easily be made intolerable for our working people, our farmers and our industries.
8 There is no need for the amendment. The present law is a good law. Everybody knows that the rates for compensation are now specifically fixed by law, and unfair treatment can be dealt with by an appeal to a jury.

OREGON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMITTEE Portland, Oregon

There is only one way to save Oregon and her workers, farmers and industries from this menace

VOTE DOWN the Compensation Amendment! Vote 311-X No!

Tillamook County 100 per cent for the Dairyman VOTE-306-YES Oregon Cow Testing Association (Paid Adv.)



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